

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY Indonesia

REPORT NO.

SUBJECT PKI Purchase of Printing Press

DATE DISTR.

10 June 1953

NO. OF PAGES

1

DATE OF INFO.

REQUIREMENT NO. RD

PLACE ACQUIRED

REFERENCES

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. The Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI) has bought a printing press for R 150,000 which will be used to print all PKI material.¹ In addition, the PKI will print as much of the material for affiliated leftist groups as is possible. To date only R 50,000 has been raised to pay for the press.

2. It would not be possible for the PKI to continue if it were not for the contributions from Chinese as the contributions from members are too small to be effective.²

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Comments

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1. It was reported that in January and February the Central Committee of the PKI wanted R 500,000 for a publishing house, reported the establishment of the Jajasan Pembaruan in September 1952 in Djakarta which was to publish all PKI literature. Probably the printing press referred to here is for that publishing house.

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2. Mohammed Hussein of the PKI in Djakarta was reported as saying that the Chinese are the largest contributors to the PKI in Djakarta Kota

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY Poland REPORT

TOPIC 1. Polish Troops and Military Installations in Oppeln (Opole)
 2. Polish Code Number from Allenstein and Polish Recruiting Policy

EVALUATION see below

PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OF CONTENT prior to late 1952

DATE OBTAINED

DATE PREPARED

11 June 1953

REFERENCES

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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1. In the spring of 1952, while entering barracks installations on the southwestern perimeter of Halbendorf (P 51/J 17) in Oppeln (P 51/J 17), [] a total of [] armored vehicles, which were parked in the barracks yard and included tanks of two different models and armored scout cars. [] however, to give details. He said that, in August 1952, the unit was still quartered in this barracks installation.

2. Prior to the summer of 1952, a Polish Army fuel depot located directly southeast of the former Nachrichten Kaserne, also called Ludendorff Kaserne, covered an area of about 100 x 80 meters between ul. Modlinska, leading to Hopfental (Chmielowice, P 51/J 17), and the railroad line to Brieg (P 51/H 89). Its south section had a spur track. Its southwest section included dug-in tank installations of undetermined capacity and, north of the tanks, a long shed of corrugated sheet metal which was equipped with pumping installations. The area of the depot also included an administration building, a small guardhouse with a military guard detail and a yard with piles of barrels. The depot served routine supply to the Oppeln post. [] knew that another fuel depot located somewhere in the Oder port of the city made supplies to state agencies and state-run plants.

3. [] the Polish recruiting office of the post, which, prior to August 1952, was in a separate corner building on the west side of Ludwig Strasse, directly south of the railroad line, in the former Wilhelmstal Borough. [] one [] German [] was inducted by the Oppeln recruiting office and was assigned to an infantry unit stationed at Poznan (P 53/X 26).²

4. Prior to August 1952, [] no complete KBW (Internal Security) units at the post. He saw a small KBW office however, which was staffed with uniformed personnel and was located in a villa-like building on a side-street of the former Koenig Strasse, which was from north to south and was west of the Red Barracks in the east sector of the city. The building of the military construction enterprise was directly southeast of the KBW office. In the course of the summer of 1952, the voivodship office of the Polish Militia moved into new billets which were on the east bank of Muehlgraben and were

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bounded, in the south, by Schloss Strasse and, in the east, by Hospital Strasse. The Voivodship Office for Public Security, which, in the summer of 1952, was in an area on the west side of Hindenburg Strasse, and bounded in the south by Piastendamm and, in the north, by Deich Strasse, at the same time moved into the former militia billets. Civilian agencies of the voivodship administration recently occupied the former office building of the Security Service on Moltke Strasse almost opposite Peter and Paul's Church. [] while, prior to August 1952, no Soviet units were stationed at the post, a Soviet detail was in the former officers' mess of the Red Barracks on the north side of ul. Ozimska, formerly Malapana Strasse.

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5. In about May 1952, at the barracks installation on the southwestern perimeter of Halbendorf, [] a rather large number of officers, who wore blue-gray uniforms and also frequently noticed officers holding the rank of colonel source knew, however, of no Polish command agency at the post. []

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[] unit had 35 tanks, which were used only rarely and numerous trucks, which were not used at all. He also said that driving exercises of the tanks were held in the area west of the barracks installation and that his unit in late 1951 received blue-gray uniforms.

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In Oppeln in the fall of 1951. Letters [] indicated that in November 1952 members of the 1932 class were registered and that most of them were inducted after the registration. Between the fall of 1950 and July 1952, [] noticed that members of the 1927 and 1928 classes, who had been registered in 1949, were again registered at irregular dates and, sometimes, were drafted into the armed forces shortly after registration. [] that enforced registering methods were used and the induction rate was increased.

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9. Prior to the summer of 1952, [] not all individuals subject to the draft and found fit at the registration were inducted. [] who were not immediately inducted received a stamp in their service record books. These individuals were usually called up to a short-term training course of about 6 months at a summer camp within a period of 2 or 3 years from the date of registration. [] said that these trainees were organized into independent units and were assigned to a field unit. The trainees received basic training and special training for their branches of service at the respective field unit. Source knew that both old and young

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individuals subject to the draft belonged to this contingent, but was unable to determine the reasons which governed this system. Short-term courses were held for infantrymen and construction troops at Przemyśl (S 50/V 55), for infantrymen and engineer soldiers at Kraków (Q 51/Z 24), and for construction troops in Warszawa. 25X1 25X1

10. In about the fall of 1951, an ex-sergeant and an ex-technical sergeant of the former German Armed Forces [redacted] were inducted. [redacted] they received training at a camp and were subsequently employed as instructors. 25X1 25X1

[redacted] the period of military service had been extended one year following a decree.⁴

11. [redacted] did not know of reservists' assemblies provided for by the National Defense Act and was never requested to take part in such an assembly.⁵

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1. [redacted] Comment. The present report confirms previous reports that this barracks installation was occupied by a tank unit. [redacted] It is fairly definitely believed [redacted] observed a mechanized regiment of the 10th Mecz Div, which is carried in Oppeln.

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2. [redacted] Comment. The majority of the members of the 1928 class served in the Armed Forces from the fall of 1949 to the fall of 1951. The induction of the two individuals mentioned in the present report is believed to have been delayed because of their German origin. In the beginning, the Polish Army was unable to induct all available individuals subject to the draft. Registrations were therefore frequently made rather perfunctorily and individuals were assigned to the excess contingent, which was provided for by the National Defense Act. In accordance with the progress, the organization of the army-made registering methods were enforced and inductions were extended to members of old classes subject to the draft, who were deferred for some years. [redacted]

3. [redacted] Comment. The National Defense Act provided that registered individuals who received no notice of induction and were not deferred up to their twenty-third year be assigned to the excess contingent and be inducted for universal military training only before the completion of their twenty-fourth year. If they are not inducted, they are assigned to the reserve personnel. The Defense Act fails to specify the period of basic military duty for members of the excess contingent subject to the draft, but the period is believed to be 6 months, although the Defense Act demands that all persons participating in basic courses be 23 or 24 years old. The courses possibly also involve reservists subject to the first reserve exercise.

4. [redacted] Comment. It is known that one of the major difficulties of the Polish Army is the shortage of instruction personnel. Therefore, it is believed that all individuals suitable as instructors due to their former military occupation are reinducted. Frequent statements on prolongation of the period of military service are considered unlikely and presumably refer to technical specialists and soldiers suitable as instructors.

5. [redacted] Comment. The National Defense Act provides for reserve exercises and reservists' assemblies, which latter must not exceed a period of ten days.

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